# New York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1865.

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THE TRIBUNE, New York.

### To Correspondents.

business letters for this office should be achiressed to TRUENE, New York, cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for 1. THE TRIBUNE They will also reco

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE WAR.

Gen. Sherman telegraphs the War Depart that Gen. Wilson occupied Macon, Ga., on the 201 inst., and captured Howell Cobb, G. W. Smith and oth ers, but as they claimed the benefit of the armistice pr viously granted, Gen. Wilson was directed to withdrahis forces to the outskirts of the town and await furthe

A delegation of the citizens of Danville, Va. have arrived at Richmond with a request from the d rectors of the Richmond and Danville Radroad that th road might be opened. Gen. Grant replied that the petition would be granted provided they took the oath

A messenger arrived at Washington vesterday from Sherman's army. He left Raleigh on Friday night at which time the army was encamping in and aroun the city. Johnston's army was at Chapel Hill, south west of Raleigh, and its strength was estimated a

Gentlemen who have just arrived here from Raleigh express surprise at the terms granted to John ton by Gen. Sherman. They say it was understothrougout the army that the terms of surrender wou be the same as those granted to Lee by Gen. Grant.

Among the trophies of Gen. Stoneman's ex pedition are 12 battle flags and banners. The famou prison pen at Salisbury was burned to the ground, an the starved inmates carried toward Knoxville, on the way to which place almost all of them died.

It was reported in New-Orleans on the 18th that Jeff. Davis crossed the Mississippi River at Tink er's Bend, which was occupied by the Texas cavalry, o the 16th, escaping the observation of the naval forces.

The Army of the Potomac still remains in the vicinity of Burkesville Junction, and no further change will be made in its disposition until official news is ceived from Sherman.

About 4,000 paroled Rebel prisoners of Lee army sailed from Forcess Monroe on Saturday for Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans.

It was reported in New-Orleans on the 1st that Gen. Kirby Smith is disbanding his army, and th his troops are returning to their homes.

Gen. Canby has issued an order prohibiting all persons not connected with the army from going to

Jeff. Davis was at Hillsborough during the conference between Sherman, Johnston and Brackin ridge.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Bremen and the City of Washington we have four days later news from Euro; Australian papers contain full accounts of th cedings of the Government of Victoria with rega to the Rebel steamer Shenandeah. Rumors of a form seizure of the ship proved to be untrue. A British so et having enlisted on board the Shenandoah, the polmagistrate issued a warrant for his arrest, and who ecuted, the governor ordered all British workme angaged in the repair of the ship to cease working.

The Rebel cruiser Tallahassee arrived at Liv erpeol from Bermuda on April 9. She has been re christened Amelia, and will shortly be placed in th merchant service.

The Russian epidemic is now on all side last advices, it was considerably declining.

In the French Chamber of Deputies M: Rouher, Minister of State, energetically repelled the anticipating of war with the United States.

We learn from Mexico that Gens. Cortina tacking Matamoros.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A delegation of loyal Southerners called o President Johnson yesterday. Every Southern State was represented. The delegation was introduced b Judge Underwood of Va., in a few remarks, to which the President eloquently responded.

A dispatch from Newbern, dated the 20th states that many of the members of the Legislature, re eiding in that part of the State, arrived there yesterda on their way to Raleigh, for the purpose of restorio the State to the Union.

Capt. Smith, of the brig J. Titus, from Ber muda, reports that a plot had been discovered by th U. S. Consul there, to send infected clothing to the city to spread the yellow fever among our citizens.

The War Department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada, an approved in Richmond. One of the assassins already arrested is believed to be a St. Albans raider.

At a meeting of prominent citizens held : Brooklyn on Saturday evening, it was determined t raise a monument to the late President in that city, sir gle subscriptions to be limited to one dollar.

Capt. Laws, two mates and five seamen the bark Louise, from New-York, were drowned March 20, by a boat capsizing on the bar at the mouth of the

It is stated, on good authority, that Gen. Hurlbut will relieve Gen. Granger of command in Mobile, as soon as Gen. Banks arrives in New-Orleans. The Rev. Dr. William Creighton, formerly

rector of Christ Church, (Episcopal) Tarrytown, N. Y died at his residence near Sing Sing on Sunday. The Committee of the Common Council, hav-

ing the matter in charge, refuse to permit delegations of negroes a place in the procession to day. Thursday, the 25th of May, has been appointed by the President to be observed throughout the

country as a day of humiliation and prayer. A Boston paper pronounces false the repor

that Booth, the assassin, was engaged to a daughter of

Seven-Thirties were sold yesterday to the

amount of \$4,271,650. The regular and public stock boards met at 10 a. m. yesterday, and immediately adjourned without doing Gold was sold in small quantities at 1501 2 1501 There were a few transactions in stocks on the streets, but 104 a. m. business ceased. The market was very strong. There is a brisk demend for stocks of all kinds, and any attempt to be; large lots puts the market up rapidly. The supply of money eds anything in the recent history of Wall-st., and the pumulation is not yet at an end. Government Stocks are all

trong. Sterling bills are held at 1091 but business is don at less. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Total receipt \$8,321,878 67; for Customs, \$322,000; Payments, \$6,324,42 96 on account of Loan, \$142,900; Balance, \$33,967,119 75 Neights are dull; the engagements to Liverpool are 100 tun spelter at 4s., and 100 bales Cotton on private terms.

The President has issued a Preclamation ap cointing the 25th of May next a day of Fastin and Prayer, in commemoration of the nation affliction at the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

The Assembly at Albany yesterday ordered to a third reading the Central Railroad Bill, as passed by the Senate, by a vote of 66 to 50. We resume, therefore, that they intend to pass it. The City Tax Levy Bill was also passed to a third reading.

We announced some time ago the establish nent in Madrid of an association for the aboliion of Slavery in the Spanish colonies. We are glad to learn that the society has begun its sperations, and that the first "abolition" meet g which has ever been held in Spain was con vened at Madrid on the 2d of April. The meetng was most crowded and enthusiastic. Seño Olozaga, one of the leaders of the Progressista party, has been elected President of the society.

From a gentleman recently arrived from Ha vana we learn that serious but cautiously guarded apprehensions exist there of an insurrection among the slaves. It is said that large deposits of arms have been found, and that everal negroes have been arrested. The plot said to embrace the slaves all over the Island, and the Government is fearful of an outbreak notwithstanding its premature discovery. Should the precautions taken prevent a rising, we shall probably, as is usual in such cases, hear little volution of very momentous consequences.

The latest news from St. Petersburg fortu nately allays the fear which already began to be felt throughout the world in consequence of the pidemic disease in that city. The highest nedical authorities now agree that the epidemic is not the plague, but only a somewhat more violen and of a fever well-known in other countries The hygienic condition of St. Petersburg is less satisfactory than that of the other larger citie of Europe, and is believed to be the direct cause of the increased rate of mortality. Th orrectness of the first statistical reports of the ases of sickness and deaths is denied, and the nost recent returns are not cal ulated to cause any alarm.

We are very glad to announce that the col ored citizens of New-York will join in the funeral waiting! Give him a fair chance; leave him per procession to-day-the Common Council to the ontrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Acton, President of the Police Commis ioners, authorizes and desires us to say that clace in the procession has been assigned to olored societies and individuals, by his order and the police will see that they occupy it with out hinderance from any quarter. A meeting of the Common Council Committee was held lavening, at which Mr. Acton urged that th Committee should revoke its obnoxious and in sulting regulation, but the Committee decline o revoke it, whereupon Mr. Acton notified hem of the order above stated. He will receiv the cordial thanks of every decent citizen for everting the disgrace which the blind prejudic of the Common Council would have brought

We are able to add that Gen. Dix has been oformed that it is the desire of the Secretar f War that no person should be excluded from ie procession on account of color. Had there een no place for the negroes in the civic proession, we doubt not Gen. Dix would have welcomed them in the military.

## ONCE IN A LIFETIME.

So far as we can see or judge, party spirit has pronounced not to be plague. According to the been entirely extinguished by the assassination reterate party backs who still array themselve s Republicans or Democrats, and calculate the chances of party ascendancy or personal ad and Menzas at the head of 3,000 Literalists intend at vancement; but the great body of our citizen have no appetite, no thought, for partisa struggles. So manifest is this fact that we re gret to see an intimation in The Herald that it would not be safe to try the Washington assasins and their fellow-conspirators by the ordinary tribunals, because of

the difficulty of excluding from the jury-box me who have sympathized with the Rebellion, whose son and relatives have served in Rebel ranks, and who whatever might be their regret at the course which the assassin's bullet took, would have such a sympathy for a sometime as to lend them to palliate his act and try to the property of the seconds. we him from its due penalty

Now it is quite possible that the sympathy happy to correct it. with murder here asserted exists in Washington and we make no objection to the Cabinet's decision to try the assassins and their accomplice by a military tribunal. But The Herald fails to imit and localize its imputations, and thus re flects unjustly on the character of our countrynen, who never did and never can regard assassination otherwise than as one of the most cow ardly as well as beinous crimes. It may b proved, as is intimated, that traitors lurking on our Canada border, or even high in station at Richmondas it was, concocted the fiendish plot to which our late President fell a victim: out this is not credible until proved: and, even if it be true, we feel a perfect confidence that any jury that could be fairly impaneled in this pro-Southern city to try the murderers of Abranam Lincoln would render a verdict according to law and evidence, though that jury should be wholly made up of the bitterest political adversaries of the party in power. Nay: We might see the case submitted to a jury of the extremest sympathizers with the Slaveholders' Rebellion-composing it of persons of sufficient intelligence and character to

sit on any jury-and we should feel confident of

a similar result. We have had most intense

"Copperheads" in this City-a good many of

hem-but no sympathizers with assassination,

outside of the class whereof any member would

himself take a human life for the chance of

plundering the body. Do not, then, let it be

sent abroad that we could not here punish

murderers by the ordinary processes of law,

This slackwater in the political tide is of

however it may be in the Federal Metropolis.

President is concerned, there is a very general desire to accord him a generous confidence and a cordial support. Our Democrats remembe hat he was always a Democrat, and claims to ave kept the faith as illustrated by Old Hick-

ourse, temporary; but, so far as the new

ry, wherefrom the Rebels have so flagrantly postatized. Few or none of them believe tha Slavery can survive the Rebellion it so wan only incited; many of them have even ceased to desire its perpetuation. A few weeks may bring radical changes; but to-day the Democrats of this section seem inclined to judge the new President kindly, and to regard his Admin-

stration with favor and hope. Now, therefore, is the golden moment, if the addressers and haranguers will but leave him unbored for a few days, so as to give him a fair chance to mature and develop his plan of "Re onstruction." President Johnson has the loral States at his back, as no President since Monro has had them he can carry thousands for definite, vigorous policy who would have op osed that identical course if propounded by hi mented predecessor. Let us trust that the great opportunity will not pass unimproved.

We are not urging that his policy should be enient or otherwise, though our opinion on this point is decided and well known: what we urge simply that his programme be so full and definite that it cannot well be misrepresented r mistaken. If he sees reason to except few o many from his proffers of amnesty to the sub missive, let them be so clearly distinguished that there shall no longer be many alarmed for every one who is really threatened. Let those who have aught to gain by submitting promptly to the National authority know the fact, so that the formation of a distinctly loyal party among nore about it. If otherwise it may lead to a re- those lately in open rebellion may begin as peedily and its growth proceed as rapidly as may be. "The South" knows itself beaten in he field: let it know next what is to be gained, nd who are to gain it, by a prompt and hearty submission to the National authority. We have bad four full years of most destructive war: it another is requisite, let us have it; but do no let us waste a year needlessly in drifting into eace as awkwardly, bunglingly, as we drifted

nto war. We are quite aware that "reconstruction" i at once a work of difficulty and a work of time but there is herein only additional reason for beginning it at as early a day as possible Wherefore, office-seekers, self-puffers, and bore n general! be good enough to get away fron Washington, or at least keep away from the President, and let him mature and announce the programme for which the whole country fectly free to judge what is essential to the in egrity, the safety and the honor of the Repub ic, and we cherish high hopes that his plan wil not only be right in itself, but be backed with substantial unanimity by the American People

### THE GOVERNOR'S CITY RAILROAD VETO SUSTAINED.

We believe ourselves justified in hoping tha he various City Horse Railroad and all other and East Broadway Railroad-extension bill o is session. In the Senate on last Friday, when he Governor's message, refusing to sign thi neasure, was brought up for consideration, sever eto, to wit: Allaben of Delaware, Beach of f New-York, Havens of Essex, Andrews Otsego and Hobbs of Franklin. Four Senato iid not vote at all, to wit: Angel of Alleghany Chris. B. Woodruff of New-York, Saxton Smit of Putnam, and, we think, but are not sure of his, Ames of Oswego.

For sustaining the admirable principles economy and public integrity set forth in Gov Fenton's veto, there were twenty-one Senators. we give, as follows: Senato nond, Laimbeer of New-York, Dutcher of Dutchess, Daniel H. Cole of Niagara, Hasting of Rensselaer, Low of Sullivan, Shafer of Al bany, Cook of Saratoga, Bell of Jefferson Humphrey of Erie, Allen of Chautauque, Mun ger of Monroe, Cornell of Tompkins, White of Onondaga, Hayt of Steuben, Bailey of Oneida. Juliand of Chenango, Folger of Ontario and Williams of Cayuga. It is just possible that Senator Ames may have voted for sustaining he yeto, and that either Senators Cole of Williams may have been among the four absen tees in his place; but we think our classification s about right as it stands, but if not we shall be

The well-known "Arion Society," composed of he best singers in the metropolis, will hold a gran funeral ceremony in honor of the late lamente President of the United States, this evening, at th Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery. Addresses will be made by eminen peakers, and the society will give some of their loicest songs, accompanied by a grand orchestra

To Colored Citizens.-The Rev. Dr. Pen ington, D. A. Cousins and P. D. Tucker, invite all col ared men to unite in the great funeral procession to-day with members of the First Loyal League (Colored) Brooklyn, and with freedmen recently from the South The line will be formed at Hi o'clock from the Freed nen's rooms, No. 16 Court st., corner of Joralemon.

THE COMMANDER AT RICHMOND. - The state nent that Gen. Halleck was to be assigned command a Richmond is untrue. Brig. Gen. Dent is to be Military jovernor of that city.

## Theaters, Etc.

The various places of public amusement which have appropriately been closed since the ar onneement of President Lincoln's death, will reopen to porrow evening with the same entertainments as the which were contemplated previous to the catastroph At the Broadway Theater Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kea appear in "Henry the Eighth" and "The Jealou Wife." At the Winter Garden "Corporal Cartouche will be resumed. "The Sleeping Beauty" will be produced at the Olympic, and at Niblo's Garden Mr. For est is appounced. Wallack's Theater will be occupie

rest is announced. Wallack's Theater will be occupied through the week by standard comedies.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vandenhoff will give readings and recitations at Dodworth's Hail, and a special feature of their entertainment is to be the introduction on an original poem by Mr. V., entitled "Treason's Masterpicco." Mr. Heller will renew his agreeable performances at No. 285 Broadway, and the Hippotteatron will start upon a fresh career of enterprise and spacess.

## THE ASSASSINATION

## It is Planned in Canada and Ratified in Richmond.

Official.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Monday, April 24, 1865.

This Department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada and approve at Richmond.

One of the assassins, now in prison, who attempte to kill Mr. Seward, is believed to be one of the St Albans raiders.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

### Andrew Atzeroth.

The Philadelphia Inquirer gives a long a the arrest and subsequent examination at ation of Atzeroth, from which the following to the operations of the arresting officer is a

He found by questioning different parties wh "He found by questioning different parties whom Atzeroth had visited, that the accused had come from Washington a day or two before, and at the house of one of the gentlemen, while eating dinner, had, upon the assassination of the President being broached, about a stopped eating, and made use of the following language: "IF ALL OF THEM HAD DONE THER DUTY, GRANT WOULD HAVE BLEN FIXED THE SAME WAY!"

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispetch to The N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Monday, April 24, 1865.

DAVIS IN TEXAS.

It is the opinion of well-informed gentlemen here that Jeff. Davis will be able to reorganize a force of about 40,000 troops in Texas, with which he wi mave into Mexico, in the event of being pressed by the PAROLED REBELS.

The feeling is daily growing in extent and in fuence, that the vast numbers of returning Rebels now filling the District, shall be required to reside else where for the present.

### CABINET CHANGES.

All gossip about Cabinet changes is, for th resent, sheer invention. The President insisted as buty to the nation, as well as a personal favor to him self, that all the departments of the Government should tetain the heads selected by Mr. Lincoln. It is fair t presume that ultimately there will be changes, but no are contemplated at present.

### SENATOR HARLAN.

Senator Harlan, who had been nominated Seetary of the Interior by Mr. Lincoln, to take effect he 15th proxime, and confirmed by the Senate, he en notified by President Johnson, that he desires the wishes of his predecessor carried out, and that he er ects him to enter upon his duties at the time design ed. Mr. Harlan had returned the appointment with iew of relieving President Johnson from any emba

The Mexican Minister had a very lenghty d. it is said, most important private interview wit he President to day. Gen. Ortega has been sent for and is on the way here from St. Louis, and his arrive s hourly expected, a circumstance imparting additions significance to to-day's audience.

### FOR MR. LINCOLN'S FAMILY.

The family of the late John C. Rives have placed \$1,000 in the hands of Jay Cooke & Co., as a trib te to the family of President Lincoln. It is suggested these Government bankers be made the repository the proposed \$100,000 of \$1 subscriptions.

### GEN. SHERMAN.

It is asserted by high officials that Gen. Sher an not only disobeyed the positive orders of Ger rant to crush or capture Johnston's army, and prevent, if possible, the escape of Davis and his crew, but that he has suffered himself to be most outrageous! PRESENTATION OF PLAGS.

Capt. Ford, 88th New-York, presented 19 ebel flags to the War Department to-day at noon. A o'clock Col. Sherman presented 51-seven of whice were captured by the lat Virginia. Secretary Stanto thanked the brave boys in the name of the Presiden nd the nation for their valor.

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Monday, April 24, 1865.

VESSELS DISCHARGED. A large number of chartered vessels in the ervice of the Quartermaster's Department have been beharged recently, the business of the Departmen aving greatly diminished during the past month.

GUERRILLAS SUBRENDERING.
Within the past few days quite a number of hite's and Mosby's guerrillas have come within on use at Fairfax Station and surrendered themselves. number of guerrillas along the Lower Petome and on the banks of the Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg. They doubtless belong to Kincheloe's gang. Our avairy will probably soon destroy them.

The schooner S. M. Partridge of Rockland, The schoolief S. M. Partriage of Rockiano Me., bound from Ealtimore to New-Haven, Conn., wit onl, was run into yesterday morning by the U. S teamer Don, off Point no Point, in Chesapeake Bay she filled and sunk in a few minutes. Her crew e-mped, and reached this city on the steamer Leslie.

CAPTURED COLORS. Col. Sherman to-day presented to the Wa Col. Sherman to-ony presented to the war lepartment 51 colors, captured by the cavalry portion indide Court House, the Five Forks, and the series of avalry engagements from Sutherland's Station along the Appointance to Tabernacie Church, as well as at the engagements at Jetersville, Sallors Creek and Appointance Court House, where the Rebel army of Norther Virginia surrendered to Lient. Gen. Grant. Bre. pomartox Court House, where the Kebel army of North-era Virginia surrendered to Lient. Gen. Grant. Bre-vet-Maj. H. W. Farrar, A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Wright, commanding the Sixth Corps, presented 19 Rebel flags and two guidons, captured by that corps. First-Lieut. G. W. Ford. Eighty-eighth New York, presented 15 flags captured by the Second Corps, commanded by Maj. tien. Humphreys. Col. Sherman said: These flags were taken in a series of engagements, commencing at Diwiddie, Five Foria and Sailor's Creek, and ending at Appomattex Court House with

d ending at Appointties Court House with ader of Gen. Lee, One fact deserves attention

Creek, and ending at Appomattor Court House with the surrender of Gen. Lee. One fact deserves attention; that these men all belong to the cavalry who, under their gallant leader, Gen. Sheridan, captured these colors from the enemy's infautry."

SECRETARY STANION'S REPLY.

The Secretary of War, in reply, said: In the name of the people of the United States, of the President, and of this Department, I return to Gen. Sheridan, to your companions in arms, and to yourselves, thanks—thanks for the lovalty, patriotism and valor, which have brought such trophies into the archieves of this Department; thanks for your devotion to your country's cause. It is with profound grief that I cannot return to you the thanks of the late President, who, since you won these spoils, has gone from the highest pithaele of honor and glory in this world to the right hand of God, where, if it be permitted mortals to look upon what is passing in the world beneath, now sees what is transacting in this chamber.

### The Loyal Southerners Wait on the Presi dent-His Response to Their Address.

Washington, Monday, April 24, 1863. This morning a delegation of loyal Southern

This morning a delegation of loyal Southerners called on President Johnson by appointment. Every Southern State was represented. The delegation was introduced by Judge Underwood of Virginia, who said that the visitors were for the mest part exiles, but they hoped specify to return, as the recent utterances of the President had encouraged that hope, and that they would not advise the hanging of all, but the leaders of the Rebellion should be punished.

President Johnson, in response, said that his feelings fully accorded with those of the delegation, but justice should be meted out to the leaders of this nefarious Rebellion. On account of the peculiar circumstances under which he had assumed the reins of effice, his position was somewhat embarrassing, and therefore he thanked only reiterate what he had said on former occasions. He thought he knew what mercy and the pardoning power was, for he had heretofore occupied Executive positions, and he had been accused of leaning too much to the side of mercy—but the pardoning power should be exercised with cention. Mercy without instite is consequent to the pardoning power should be exercised with BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

The New York County Tax levy; to incorporat
the pardoning power should be exercised with
ution. Mercy without justice is come, and therefore
should be exercised only with stern, infertible justice.
be time has come when the American propie should

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The New York County Tax levy; to incorporate
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Navigation Company; to incorporate the New York
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Bills ORDERED TO THIRD READING. but the pardoning power should be exercised with caution. Mercy without justice is come, and therefore it should be exercised only with stern, inflexible justice.

sident Lincoln was individually but one man, a

nd extend clemency to masses who were forced intebellion; but it is different with those who went int

clusion, the President said that he hoped the In conclusion, the President said that he hoped time would speedily come when treason would be drive from the land. He should do all in his power to cau the speedy return of peace.

### FROM KNOXVILLE.

## Gen. Stoneman's Trophics-The Salisbury

KNOXVILLE, Monday, April 24, 1865, Among the trophies of Gen. Stoneman's ex tion are 12 battle-flags and banners, and one olded States flag found in the house of a loyal citizen

Salisbury.

The lamous pen, where many unfortunate Union isoners pined their lives away, was burned to the and. A few United States prisoners were found eletons of their former selves. Almost all of them d on their way to Knoxville. They preferred to die ler the Stars and Stripes than to be left in the leathers beautiet of Salisbury. ne hospitals of Salisbury.

### IMPROBABLE STORY.

## Rumored Escape of Davis Across the Mis

sissippi. NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 18, 1865, } Via Carro, April 23, 1865. } It is reported that Jeff. Davis crossed th

Mississippi River at Turkey Bend, which was occupie by the Texas Cavalry, on the night of the 16th, escapin the observation of the naval forces. A Plot to Introduce Yellow Fever into this

City.

Capt. Smith, of the brig J. Titus, which ar ived on Monday morning from Bermuda, reports tha re U. S. Cousul at that port had discovered a plo o introduce the Yellow Fever into New-York. It ap ears that a Dr. Biackburn, of Wilmington, N. C., ha lected from bales of infected clothing, consisting o cheets, shirts, and other refuse matter from the hosp tals, which he intended to ship to New York, for the irpose of spreading the fever in the city. The bale ere taken in charge by the authorities, and would be rued on Quarantine Island two days after Capt uth left.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY .- The An iversary of the Industrial School will be held at th demorial Church, corner of Waverly-place and Ham

HOTEL ARRIVALS .- Gens. Harris, N. Y., and OTEL ARRIVAIS.—Gens. Harris, N. I., and V. N. J. 'the Rev. Dr. P. D. Gurley, Washington, irals Goldsborough, and Davis, U. S. Navy; Gens. etts, Townsend, Hunter, Barnard, Eaton, Ramsey, e. McCullum and Caldwell, U. S. Army; and the A. W. Clark and lady, Watertown, N. J., are at

Astor House.

Balley. W. H. Wallace. T. W. Hry. C. E. Phelps. L. Clarke, K. V. Whaley. R. C. Phelps. L. Clarke, K. V. Wahley, R. C. Phelps.

Balley.

Balley. W. H. Wallace.

Balley. W. H. Wallace.

Balley. Shannon, J. F. Farnsworth, and E. B. Washton.

Washington. are stopping at the St. Nieholas.

Ben. Isham N. Hayne and staff, and Gov. R. J. Lesby. Hilmois. Gov. W. M. Stone, Jowa; Gov. Packner, the Hon. John Woodruff, Com., the Hon. Joses.

Dubois, Illinois, and Major Wallack, Washington, stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

### NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, April 21, 1865.

The bill incorporating the Army and Navicings Bank of New York was reported.

The bill amending the Sunday Laquor Law so as topose an additional fine upon licensed dealers for selg liquors on Sunday was lost. The Senate's amend o impose some fine upon unlicensed dealers isly been non-concurred in by the Assembly.

BILLS PASSED. Authorizing the Mariposa Company to issue pro

rred stock. Changing the boundaries of Prospect Park, Brooklyn Changing the name of the Mariners' Savings Bank Incorporating the Worth Lodge of Free and Accepte lasons of New-York.

lasons of New York. Legalizing the McDowd's, Seventh-st., New-York Amending the charter of the Union Theological Sen try of New York.

Incorporating the Morrisania Savings Bank, Increasing the compensation ings and Queens Counties. Legalizing the proceedings of the Board of Cemmis

ers of Pilots. he general Charity bill was then taken up and dis The general Charity bill was tuen take any essentia EVENING SESSION.

# A communication was received from the Attor ner General, declaring the Buffalo Police Bill unconsti-tutional. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY. The annual report of the Comp harities and Correction was presented with a petitio om citizens asking their continuance in office.

The Assembly concurred in the amendments to the

ral bill legalizing town bountles, and the bill wa inding Committee reports among others the

as runtine amenament bill.

Mr. Ringa Way moved to disagree with the report and
ad recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. J. L. SMITH spoke in support of the metion.

The motion was lost and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The Governor withdrew his veto on the bill authorizing the construction of a dam across the Susquehann River.

To increase the salaries of the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of Brooklyn.

To amend the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad

Act.
Authorizing the consolidation of the Atlantic and
Great Western Rallroad with other roads.
To provide for the payment of certain extraordinary
expenses of the City of Brooklyn.
To amend the laws relative to the estates of lunatics,

Incorporating the Harry Howard Exempt Firemen's ssociation of New-York.
To incorporate the Union Navigation Company.

To incorporate the Union Navigation Company.
The Quarantine Amendment bill.
To incorporate Masonic Hall, Brooklyn.
To amend the Hariem Bridge act.
To incorporate the University Club of New York.
The bill in relation to Coarts of Special Sessions of the Peace in New York was taken up out of its order, and passed by S3 to 27.
On motion of Mr. Topliff a resolution was adopted to authorize the Governor to coafer brevet rank upon officers who have distinguished themselves during the war.

The New-York County Tax bill was made the special order for to-night.

The Central Ridroad bill was taken up. Pending a motion to make this bill the special order for this after-ternoon, the hour of recess arrived. Recess till 31 p. m. The question pending when the House met was the motion of Mr. When to make the Central Railroad bill the special order this afternoon.

The SPEAKER ruled that the motion required a two-third vote, when Mr. When withdrew the motion.

To incorporate the Father Mathew Temperance So-ciety of Brooklyn: in relation to the Croton Aqueduct to legalize the organization of the Kings County In

o legame the organic meaning of the Brook-manner Company.

The bill to authorize the consolidation of the Brook-The Bullyoads was lost. The motion to reconsider The bill to authorize the formation of companies to

onstruct docks and warehouses for quarentine pur-oses came up for second reading, and on motion of J. Smith was recommitted. The motion to adjourn sine dis on Friday next at noon Mr. REDDINGTON offered a joint resolution condemn

Mr. REDDINGTON offered a joint resolution condemning the action of Gen. Sherman, and commending the President and the Cabinet for rejecting the terms of Johnston's surrender, which was laid over.

The rules were suspended, and the Central Railroad fare bill was ordered to a third reading, without going into committee of the whole, 66 to 50.

The bill for the erection of a new capitol was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION. BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

tralian Port-The Attitude of the Gor. erument of Vin'oria - The Russian Epidemic on the Decrease-Belations

Between Prance and the United States. The Inman steamer City of Washington, apt, Brooks, which left Liverpool at noon on the 12th, and Queenstown on the 13th April, Arrived here yester.

The City of London reached Liverpool at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst.

### Great Britain.

The London Times of the 11th has the follow, ing: "By the arrival of the Madras we have intelligence from Melbourne to the 23d of Pebraary. The principal item of intelligence is an account of the proceedings the Government of Victoris has been conceedings the Government of Victoris has been conceedings the Government of Victoris has been conceedings the Government of the Confederate was steamer Shenandouh. It has been reported that the vessel had actually been seized by the authorities, but this is an exaggeration of the facts. In consequence of information communicated to the Government it felt justified in placing a struct guard of police at the alip on which the vessel was undergoing repair, to prevent any breach of neutrality by the enlistment of British subjects. But the Government did not intend to detain the ship, and as soon as her repairs were completed she ship, and as soon as her repairs were completed she would proceed to see. We give the details from The Australian News of the 23d February; The arrival of the Shenandoah on the 25th of January, created much excitement in Melbourne, as it was reported she was commanded by Captain Semmes, of the Alabama. This, however, is not the case; the name of her commander is Waddeil, On receiving his application tor permission to remain in the harbor long enough to make some necessary repairs, a cabinet conneil was held, at which it was decided that the Shenandoah should be allowed for remain till put in working order. She is a cipper-built arrew steamer of 700 tuns, exclusive of the space-occu-The London Times of the 11th has the follow.

tecided that the Shenandonh should be allowed to re-nain till put in working order. She is a chipper-built, crew steamer of 700 tuns, exclusive of the space occu-pied by the engines, and of about 250 horse power. She was built on the Civide, which has become famous for urning out blockade-runners. A wooden ship with ron frame, and fron masts and yards, she was no doubt, built for the work in which she is now engaged, and for which sho is admirably adapted. Seen from the pier, he Shenandoah presents only the appearance of a smart rimly set boat—evidently a swift sailer, but there is nothing rakish about the craft, nor anything that wood ouse the suspicion as to the pecific nature of ker oothing rakish about the craft, nor anything that would onse the suspicion as to the pacific nature of her intentions were she to steam unheraided among the hipping of any port. The disguise could hardly have seen more complete or effectual. As the vessel consumes her own smoke, it is not discoverable at a disance that she has steam power, and she might easily be taken for a merchantman, as indeed she has been by nany a captured Federal ship. Among her crew may be found representatives of almost every European anion. The torecastle is a Babel of languages, no less han 14 tongues being spoken on board. The effects, of course, are all Americans of the South. The steamer and been placed on a slip for repairs, which were presenting rapidly, when, on the 13th of February, the belies magistrate at Williamstown issued a serrant for he arrest of a British subject named Charley, charged ceding rapidly, when, on the 13th of February, the clice magistrate at Williamstown issued a warrant for he arrest of a British subject named Charley, charged with having calisted on board the Shenandoah. The dilicers of the ship refused to allow the warrant to be necessary to be ship to ease working, and a guard of 20 colleemen was placed on the slip to see that the Governor's order was obeyed. Their instructions were not to interfere, or in any way coerce the officers or men properly beloaging to the vessel, but to main among British subjects the strict neutrality of the cort, and to prevent the slip being used during the usersion of the facilities previously granted. What further action may be resorted to will, of course, depend on a great extent up in the course Capt. Waddell may hoose to adopt. The steps taken by the Government has far have been in strict accordance with international law. It is entirely a matter of grace on the part of a neutral power to enter a port for repairs or to take in terres. This international privilege is consceded on the me hand, and accepted on the other, on the distinct unterstanding that all the conditions of strict neutrality will be honorably observed on the part of the belliaer-aut, and that, if anything is done by him which is either a violation of international privilege is consceded on the oriest and that, if anything is done by him which is either a violation of international or unalcipal law, the privilege that had been granted may be suspended or absolutely withdrawn. "Ramors were current in Melbourne of a formal selecter

ately withdrawn. mors were current in Melbourne of a formal selecte "Ramors were current in Melbourne of a formal sensite of the sinp, and a collision between the police and the rew. But nothing of the kind had occurred, and the pairs were proceeding actively but quietly up to the sy the Madras sailed. The Shenandoah had obtained a upply of provisions, and as soon as she had taken here all on beard would proceed to sea. The police had arrested four British subjects charged with enlisting on ourd the steamer, but the inquiry into their case had of commenced.

commenced. In a sitting of the Assembly Mr. McChiloch, the of commenced. "In a sitting of the Assembly, Mr. McCulloch, the lief Secretary, explained that the guard had been hered over the Shenandonh in consequence of Captain added having denied that any men had joined his his sine her arrival, and refused to give up the men amed in the warrants as British subjects, who had unjured in the warrants as British subjects, who had unjured in the different subjects are to carry out and support in a subject of the proper course to carry out and support is intention of the British Parliament in respect to the origin Enlistment act, and the intention of the reclamation of her Majesty with respect to the observation of the Majesty with respect to the observation of the majest, for whom the warrant was obtained, and of hom we were assured that he was not on board was the uniform of the ship, but all years. Now, it appears to me and to the Government and if anything can be in violation of strict neutrality, his is it. My Hon, colleague, the Minister of Justice, uninds me that we have not yet proved that this and, Charley, wore the uniform of the ship, but we have as statements of various persons that such was the case, and there no doubt that further information will be reand I have no doubt but further information dired on this point. In the meantime the di-ive obtained what they really desired to ob-st instance—that all the persons who joint gaily should be removed from the vessel, a been done, we have removed the suspension th done, we have removed the suspension of leave Majesty's subjects to carry our reader

irliest possible date."

In allusion to American passports, The London Times
(18): "Without a preliminary week." "Without a preliminary word or any other com-cation than a single telegram to the military au thorities, Mr. Seward has amounced that in future any vessels that may arrive with passengers improvided with passports will not be allowed to discharge their curso. Any person or persons therefore who may continue to clude the precaution of the commander or agent of a steamer, or other vessel, or who may accidentally lose a passport or passports on the passage may thus be the cause of indicting what in some cases might amount to complete ruin to shippers of goods, who can by no possibility be properly liable in such cases to penal consequences. Commercial firms making large consignments, might at particular juncaires depend for their solvency upon their receiving teams remittances within a particular period, and concluding the multitude of other evils that suggest themselves as contingent upon Mr. Seward's order, together sidering the multitude of other evils that suggest thom-selves as contingent upon Mr. Seward's order, together with the entire tendency of their fiscal legislation, it would seem as if the grand object of the Government at Washington were to isolate themselves as far as possi-ble from mercentile or other intercourse with all those of the human race who may seek the country with any other object than that of cullsting in the array.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 11th inst., In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 111th inst,, he delete was continued upon the amendment to the ddress deprecrating French intervention to Mexice, and emanding the recell of the troops. M. Corta demonstrated that the Mexican army, more than half considered of foreigners, was perfectly able to unintain the manarchy, but said, "Should we, however, immediately withdraw our troops? Evicutily not; for that could be to ahandon our partisans to reaction and raid, uch a course would dishoner the flag of France. We hall never be asked to secrifice our honor."

Such a course would dishoner the flag of France. We shall never be asked to sacrifice our honor.

M. Picard censered the conduct of the Government in the Mexican question.

M. Rouber refuned the reproaches of the Opposition, and supported the statements of M. Certa. Reclying to the apprehensions manifested by M. Picard resitive to the Mexican loans, M. Rouber stated that a new loan there effected and subscribed by the standard loan.

to the apprehensions manifested by M. Rieard relative to the Mexican loans, M. Rouher stated that a new loan had been effected and subscribed by the principal landon and Paris houses. He mentioned that a partion of the French troops had already arrived home from Mexico, and said the remainder would return as soon as possible. M. Rouher's speech was much applianted by the Chamber.

M. Rouher, in a subsequent speech, energetically repelled the anticipations of war with the United States. France, he said, has maintained a strict accurality. The Messagres of President Lincehrundicates that the United States desired the maintenance of peace with the world. The United States do not lorget that France has been their foster mother. France has not, under a regard for her security in Mexico, formed the impions wish that the civil war might be prolonged. M. Rouher maintenance that the United States have no interest in annexing Mexico, for that would be to prepare forces for the South. "I consider, then, as plantoms," said the Minister in concussion, "any anticipations of a conflict between France and America. No reason exists for apprehending war. Let the French flag remain a few months longer in Mexico. We have nothing to fear on that account."

The amendment of the Opposition was then rejected by 225 against 16 votes, and paragraph biof the address was adopted.

The Bourse on the 11th was firm, Rentes elessing at

was adopted.

The Bourse on the 11th was firm, Rentes closing at 57.80.

The treaty of commerce between Austria and he Zollverein had been signed. Mr. Hutt, the English commissioner to Austria on the subject of a commerce reaty, had been received at a private pair, new by the